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WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

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THE WAR.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

MORE GERMAN FAILURES ON
FRENCH FRONT.

London, May 8.

A French communiqué reports:—
There was considerable artillery
activity between the Somme and the
Oise. The enemy counter-attacked,
during the night, to the east of
Vauxsaillon and on Chemins-des-
Dames, in the direction of Pailhegny
and Cerny, but our fire smashed all
the German attempts.

"The artillery struggle was occa-
sionally violent further east, on the
Vaucluse Plateau and in the Croune
district. A coup-de-main carried the
enemy's centre of resistance to the
north of Vaucluse Plateau. We took
90 prisoners here.

A fruitless German attempt to
regain a footing in the trenches we
captured yesterday, to the north-
west of Rheims and to the south of
Berry-au-Bac, led to sharp fighting
which ended to our advantage. We
took 120 prisoners here.

We captured yesterday, a redoubt
to the north-west of Prose and
repulsed a strong German attack on
a crest to the north-east of Mont
Haut, inflicting losses on the enemy
and taking prisoners.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

London, May 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
The German artillery has been
active, particularly between Fresnoy
and Loos.

We successfully carried out a night
raid at Neuve Chapelle and Fankis-
sart.

An enemy raid to the north-west
of Armentieres was driven off after
a hand-to-hand fight.

Another raid to the south of
Armentieres was repulsed.

THE GERMAN REPORT.

London, May 8.

A German official report, sent by
wireless, states:—

We heavily repulsed attacks at
Roency and also between Fontaines
and Riencourt.

The result of the fighting at Bulle-
court was that the enemy remained
in possession of the south-eastern
boundary.

We stormed Fresnoy and took 200
prisoners. British attempts to
recapture it failed.

Costly French attacks failed
against the heights between Hurte-
bise and Croune. Attacks from
Vauxsaillon and Corbeny failed except
westward of Croune.

The enemy on Monday lost twenty
aeroplanes. He lost in April 302.
We lost 74. Our air forces are fight-
ing at the zenith of their capacity.

THE MACEDONIAN FRONT.

London, May 8.

A German official report states:—
The Austrians and Turks repulsed
advances between Ochrida and Lake
Prespa.

The Germans and Bulgars repulsed
attacks on a front of seven kilometres
on the Cerna salient, and further
Franco-Russian and Italian attacks
were repulsed.

THE LATEST PARIS CONFERENCE.

London, May 7.

Mr. Lloyd George, Admiral Sir John
Jellicoe and General Sir William
Robertson have returned to London.

It is understood that they are com-
pletely satisfied with the results of the
Paris conference which were devoted,
almost exclusively, to military and
naval matters. The measures adopted
will secure both unity of action and
unity of aim.

PEACE TERMS.

VIEWS OF GERMAN
SOCIALISTS.

PETROGRAD, May 7.

At a meeting of the Executive of
Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates,
M. Borgberg, representing the
Labour parties of Scandinavia, trans-
mitted the peace terms proposed by
the German Socialist Party, majority
group, namely:—

The right of freedom of national
development.

Compulsory arbitration in future
international disputes.

Restitution by Germany of the
occupied territories.

Publication in Russian Poland on
the question of independence, or of
German or Russian annexation.

Restoration of the independence of
Belgium, Serbia and Rumania.

Restoration to Bulgaria of the
occupied districts in Macedonia.

A free port for Serbia in the
Adriatic.

Amicable rectification of the
Lorraine frontier.

The minority group of Socialists
propose more liberal terms.

The Executive has promised an
early discussion.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

WASHINGTON, May 7.

With reference to the telegram of
the Federation of Labour to Russia,
mentioned yesterday, this striking
document protests against the pro-
Kaiser Socialist demand for "No An-
nexation" as a trick to compel the
oppressed non-German peoples to remain
under the domination of Prussia,
Austria and Turkey. It says that there
must be no forcible annexations, but
that every people must be free to choose
their allegiance. It also says, "We are
of the opinion that the only way the
German people can speedily termi-
nate the war is to force the abdication
of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

Therefore the German socialists must
cease their underground intrigues and
secure an abortive peace by calling
pretended international conferences.

HOPES AND FEARS IN GERMANY.

AN "AGREEABLE POLITICAL
EVENT" IMMINENT.

AMSTERDAM, May 8.

The *Lokudagaziger*, which is a
semi-official journal, attributes the
postponement of the Chancellor's
speech to the possibility of the im-
minence of an "agreeable political
event, which will facilitate his task
towards peace.

The German newspapers are
generally impatient at the delay,
especially in view of the growing
isolation of the Central Powers.

They point out that last week was
a bad week in this respect—Guate-
mal, Bolivia and Haiti breaking off
relations, or threatening to do so.

While it is admitted that such events
are relatively small, it is emphasised
that they mean considerable loss of
property and prestige, not to speak
of increased economic difficulties
after the war.

Apparently there are still great
hopes of a separate peace with
Russia.

The *Vorwarts* thinks that if Dr.
Bethmann-Hollweg boldly and im-
pudently renounced ideas of conquest even
the United States might be inclined
towards peace.

(Continued on Page 6.)

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HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the Club House on MONDAY, the 14th May, 1917, at 5.15 P.M.

BUSINESS:—As set forth in the notice posted in the Hall of the Club.

By Order,
E. DES VEAUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 4, 1917.

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at 11 A.M. on FRIDAY the 18th May, 1917 to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916 and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th May to the 18th May both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO CO., LTD.
W. G. DAWBY,
General Manager.

Kowloon, May 3, 1917.

RUSSIAN 5 INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date of 26th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 85%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 50 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The loan may be repaid at par after the 20th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly, on the 25th March and the 25th September. Interest on the loan runs from the 29th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
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Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

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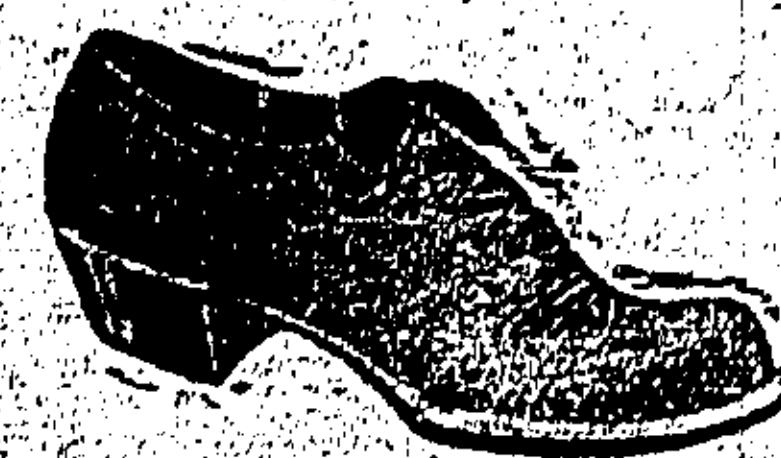
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(1881-1903)HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORYNOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (by Rev. G. A.
Babury, M.A.)

Part I—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and
FishesTHE MISSIONS STRANGERS
(History of the Foreign
Churches)CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK
("Sam-Tai King" translated
by E. J. Eitel)SIR ROBERT KATZ'S LAND
TAX—MEMORANDUM

WARNING BOOKS (for men)

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TO HONOUR THE DEAD.

CONCEPTION OF A DISTINGUISHED
ARTIST.

Mr. Frank Brangwyn, the distinguished artist, writing in the Weekly Despatch, outlines a fine conception to honour the dead.

To artists the suggestion of a great imperial after-the-war memorial to our heroic dead makes an even stronger appeal than to others—strong as the appeal must be to everyone of British blood. He says:—

The reason is simply that the design and decorations of such a memorial must obviously be entrusted to an artist, and such a trust will give to art its finest opportunity to pay its tribute to those glorious sons of Britain who, for our sake and the world's, nobly gave themselves.

CALLS FOR THE HIGHEST GENIUS.

The task calls for the highest genius, as nothing less than a great work of art could properly express all that such a memorial ought to mean to the British people. It should tell of the tragedy and of the triumph of the sorrow and of the sacrifice of the greatest fight for freedom history has ever known. The immensity of the struggle, the horrors through which our armies slowly and gallantly forced their way to victory, the stupendous cost, and the priceless heritage of liberty for the nations and the enduring peace we all hope our arms will win for the generations to come, all this must in some way be embodied or suggested in the artist's work. If our memorial is to stand as a lasting and worthy record of the greatest event in history, it must be the greatest memorial art has ever created.

The boldness and greatness of it must arrest the attention even of the most casual passerby. Let it be placed on some commanding hill near London, so that it can be seen for miles on every side—such a spot, for example, as Richmond Hill. It must be colossal, so that every time they see it the children and the grandchildren of the men whose monument it is will remember what their forefathers did for them. There can be nothing small or mean in such a monument, just as there is nothing small or mean about the deeds it memorialises.

There are many monuments in the world which carry out this idea of greatness and impressiveness. The French sculptor Meissonnier had a fine idea for a memorial to his people, its chief feature being a massive and noble building. The Pantheon in Paris is a worthy memorial of a great people. Nothing could be, in its way, more striking and bold than the Victor Emmanuel monument in Italy.

What form should our memorial take? In the first place, I think everyone will agree with me that its main glory should be a noble building—a sort of National Pantheon. I would build it in a wide, open space—away from the crowded streets of cities—and around it should be a beautiful park. Either in sculpture on the outside of the building or in decorations within it should be told the story of the war. Inside I would place a record bearing the names of all who died for their country. This roll of honour could not, of course, be emblazoned on the walls for it would be, alas! too long, but somewhere in the building in some suitable form the names should be kept for all time. In addition, I would devote part of the interior of the monument to a library, which should contain all the books about the great war.

IF YOU FEEL
A COLD APPROACHING

a hot bath at bed-time and a dose of Pinkettes, the little gentle-natured laxatives, form the best preventative.



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All day long and every day it should be open to the public, and all night long and every night there should shine forth a beacon light above its roof, just as now the torch on the Statue of Liberty in New York Harbour will never fail to guide the shipping into port. If America has the right—as undoubtedly she has—to hold aloft to the world the torch of Liberty, surely we have at least a right, who have fought and are fighting now, so gloriously in its cause. And because of that, and as a constant reminder that the blood that is being shed for Britain now is also being shed for the freedom of the world, I would have the light of Liberty always shining from our monument to those who died to keep it for us. Thus at night time the monument would still remain a landmark—more conspicuous even than in the daytime—and Englishmen would never be able to forget all the great ideals it embodied.

THE NEW FIELD-MARSHAL.

SIR CHARLES EGERTON'S CAREER.

The Secretary of the War Office recently made the following announcement:—

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to approve of the promotion to the rank of Field-Marshal of General Sir Charles Comyn Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O., retired pay, late Indian Army, in succession to the late Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Frederick Sleight, Earl Roberts, G.C.B., R.F., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.

The selection of Sir Charles Egerton for this great honour, says the Times, fittingly crowns the completion of half a century of military service under the Crown of exceptional distinction and variety. His long training in the Punjab Frontier Force was an excellent preparation for the many campaigns in which he played a leading part. For some years Assistant Adjutant-General of the "Piffers," he is a typical representative of the inspiring traditions of that historic force. His first experience of campaigning on any considerable scale was in the Afghan War, under Lord Roberts, and after serving in two successive expeditions into the Hazara country, and in the Miranzai operations of 1901, he commanded a column in Waziristan in 1905, and the Indian contingent sent to Sukka in the following year. When 20 years ago the Frontier was ablaze from end to end, he had charge of a brigade of the Tachi Field Force, while three years later he commanded the Waziristan expedition, and subsequently conducted the operations against the Darwazai Khel Waziris. From June, 1903, to May, 1904, Sir Charles commanded the Somaliand operations, when the so-called "Mad" Mullah was so signally defeated at Jidballi, in the Ngal ment. By this he received the G.C.B. As returned to India to command the Secunderabad Division, but early in 1907 was called by Lord Morley to the military membership of the Council of India, from which position he retired last month. Of his two sons, the one who followed his father's profession fell in France in the spring of 1915; the other has gained distinction as a naval commander, and was in the action of the Heligoland Light. Sir Charles's younger brother is Admiral Sir George Egerton.

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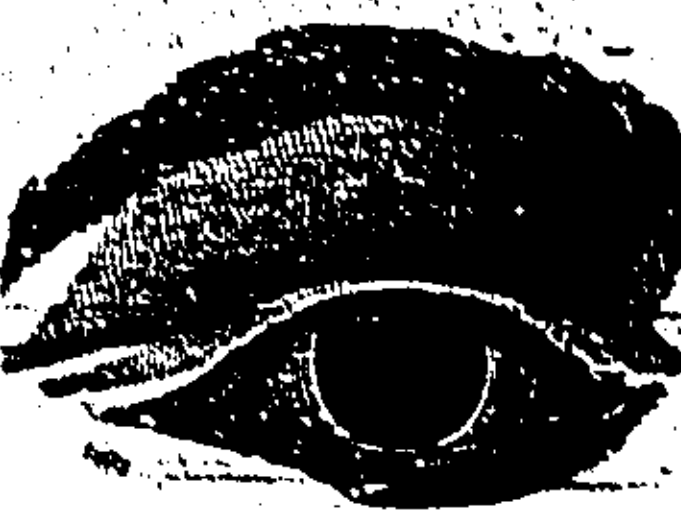
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AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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Share, Coal and General Produce
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"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cable used

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A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions

A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address

MEMOR. HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

THURSDAY,

the 10th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.—
A CONSIGNMENT OF
WHITE GOODS.

Comprising—

Turkish Towels, Bath Sheets, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Satin Quilts, Linen Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Check Dusters.

BRASS WARE.

An assortment of Jardinières, Flower Vases, Finger Bowls, Ornaments, etc., etc.

Also

A few Four-fold Screens and Sundries.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1768

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the COALWELL HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (which is known as SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL companies favourably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or bunkers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibuko Bay (Sebatik Harbour). Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents for the Coalwell Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1927

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 45 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1. ALGAR, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3. T. B. BROWN & CO., Ltd., 183 Queen's Road, Victoria, S.W.

CLARE, 80 & 82, Fleet Street, E.C. 4. CHURCH & CO., 3, St. Mark's Lane, E.C. 4. GORDON & GORDON, Ltd., 20, Cornhill, London, E.C. 4. ROBERT WATSON, 150, Fleet Street, W. MITCHELL & CO., 2, Snow Hill, Holborn, Victoria, S.W. 1.

KATHAR & CO., 3, Whitehall, S.W. 1. MATHIAS & CO., 10, 11 & 12, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.

SOUTHLAND.—FRED L. SMITH, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYNARD PEREZ & CO., 18 Rue de la Grange, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 5, Wall Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAT & BLACK, San Francisco.

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AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. B. WATSON & CO., Manila.

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CANTON.—PARIS & CO.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD., 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING, 14, D'ARCY STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation free.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

the 10th and 11th May, 1917, commencing each day at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, DUNDRELL STREET.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

BURROUGHS & WELLCOME'S

TARLOIDS

(various assortment).

Keppel's Malt and Oil, Allen and Hanbury's Bino Preparations, Patent Medicine, Hair Oil and Dyes, etc., etc.

Also

A Large Quantity of French and American Perfumes and Soaps.

N.B.—The above sale offers a unique opportunity to hospitals and private dispensaries, as the goods are in fine condition and are only being sold owing to the labels being slightly stained by water.

On view from Monday the 7th May, 1917.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, May 1, 1917. 1758

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917,

at his Sales Rooms,

DUNDRELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 10.

In One Lot

The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,400 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 10.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$30.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES readers throughout the World to communicate direct with English and Foreign Manufacturers & DEALERS.

in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provinces, towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Order for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.

25, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HONGYAN, a Chinese graduate versed in English, has been a teacher to European Consuls and Merchants in this Colony for many years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read the Chinese language, and is prepared to give a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He also has a good knowledge of the Chinese language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 12, Wellington Street, First Floor.

[1857]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THE HOME LAND IN WAR TIME.

The following letter written by a resident Home from the East gives one of the best accounts of the changes in England that we have seen—

I will try to give you an idea of the Home Land in war time. And first let me try to show you a bit of its glory. The people as a whole are just grand. Their enthusiasm always rises to meet the demands of Government, and because

Asquith was always behind them in sacrifice and courage, he had to go. Let me give you examples. There were three Townships in a railway carriage the other day. A lady, I know, began to talk to them—it was before conscription had come in. She asked them what brought them to enlist. One said, "Ask the wee 'un." She asked a mere boy the question. "Weel," he said, "we're miners, but me eldest brother was a soldier. He was killed at Mons. Ma second brother was killed the other day. He had joined August, 1914. So me mither said to me, 'Ye'll hae tae gang laddie, for we've nae lather to pit up agin the Germans.' So I just listed." And most are like that.

TAKE THE WOMEN TOO.

They are as keen on enlisting as the men. I know, for instance, two educated girls who have never done a hard day's work in their lives till this war came. These two have spent the winter in an isolated hut on the shore of a Highland loch felling timber. They have had to be at their work at 6 a.m. every day, and have had to work eight hours a day. Their hands will not be drawing-room hands again, and the cold must often have been terrible. But wood felling was required by the War Office, so they went. And they are typical, not exceptions. The energy of the nation can be seen by a glance at our export returns. In spite of our shipping handicaps and the loss of men for the army, as well as the change of direction and the consequent disorganization of our industries, you will see that in 1916 we have made up the total for 1915 in tonnage, a fact which has staggered America. They say "If Britain can do that with a war on her back what sort of competitor will she be in peace?" The advance is a new and greater industrial revival. You can see at every turn.

THE ENTRENCHMENT OF THE PEOPLE. In the simplicity of their meals and the extra hours of work that most put in. School teachers are special constables, or hospital nurses, lawyers are helping as clerks and office boys. Oxford dons and country magnates are working in Government Departments as extra and often unpaid civilians. I went into an office the other day and as the clerk came up to meet my wants, I recognised in him the retired and titled head of one of our greatest shipping firms.

Of course all this mixing up is doing much good. Some of the new Government Departments are worked chiefly by the new engineer, volunteer workers. The Ministry of Munitions, for instance, has none of the old stiff rigid red tapism, the want of intelligence and economy that has been associated with the bureaucracy of yore. It gets its goods far cheaper even than the Admiralty. Its men are quick and eager. The introduction of capable business men from outside has made an immense difference for good to the whole service. In one department an outsider, newly brought in, saved the nation £4,000,000 in his first week. Of course, a great disadvantage lies in the huge increase in the

NUMBER OF GOVERNMENT CLERKS. There is an army of them almost as formidable in numbers as the army they work for. You would see that over 100,000 of them paid income tax last year.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND. "Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIC COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: 21/6 and 22/6.

year. One only hopes this huge body will be reduced quickly after the war. Imagine England with the Home Civil Service increased to the limit. The Home Civil Service has never had the spirit of the corps, or public spiritedness of the Indian and other services. It puts efficiency in place of these, and its members have sometimes had the conservative, swelled head and unapproachable manners of a Russian post office clerk. They are a useful body, but we don't want them in their thousands. Living has gone up very greatly in price even these last few months. This is due not only to scarcity of provisions, but to

PROFITING. For instance sugar was forbidden to private houses except on strict ration at the time when oranges were most plentiful. At once the jam makers, who were allowed sugar in considerable quantity, doubled the price of marmalade. At the present price of sugar marmalade can still be made at 4d. a lb. as home. But the marmalade maker charges 1s. 8d. because he alone can get sugar in sufficient quantities. In the same way, the shipping firms as a whole have exploited the situation, betraying England and serving Germany in their haste to be rich. Thieving is considered wrong, but this profiteering is infinitely more wicked and generally without any excuse. English business circles will have need of a little more patriotism. Lancashire is still going to try to keep her monopoly hold on Indian cotton. But I believe she will fail this time. India's generosity has won her that elementary justice. But if the Government had not been virtually independent of the House of Commons, I doubt if India would have been allowed to raise the cotton duty. The old Liberal party are protesting now, but the cabinet have voted first and I hope will not consult them at all.

THE COST OF LIVING. Living now costs 100 per cent. more than it did, and it goes up every week. It is not so serious as it sounds, however, for the poor have far larger wages than before, and so it is the poorer middle class and professional classes who are hardest hit, and they have usually some margin. There is no famine. Newspapers are greatly changed. The shortage in paper has, of course, reduced them and raised the price. "Punch" is now to be had, worse luck! But their relative values are greatly changed. The "Westminster Gazette" is no longer a power at all. The war seems to have passed it by. It has gone out of office with Asquith. "The Times" still leads easily amongst morning papers, and of evening papers the "Evening Standard" has, I think, the first place. "The Scotsman" and "Glasgow Herald" have done well outside London. So has the "Yorkshire Post."

WOMEN ARE SAID TO SET THE FASHION. When the war is over, they have proved their value in public service many times over, and their strongest opponents have, in most cases, floundered down, and promised to vote for them. They certainly are great in munitions, transit, railways, in organising the care of the poor, in helping soldiers' homes, in running the various relief funds, in making fit hospitals which but for their voluntary and unofficial aid would be unspeakable. I don't see how anyone could vote against their full participation in public life after this.

THE INDIAN ARMY. I think, too, we are likely to see the King's commission given to the Indian Army after the war. Probably it will be granted along the lines of the French commissions in their "Colonial Army," where irrespective of race or colour regimental commissions are given up to the rank to major. The colonel has, I believe, always to be a Frenchman. It will be a great step forward, and India has richly earned it.

THE RELIGIOUS LIFE OF THE COUNTRY. The changes in the religious life of the country are, I think, great, and all for good. The organised churches have certainly not scored at present, and they will not after the war unless they change considerably. As bodies they have failed miserably. The Church of England, for instance, has won a political victory in that the clergy are not called to fight. If fighting is right, I do not see why they should not; if wrong, her laity should not be called on to fight either. Anyhow, the results had been to have most of the clergy as isolated from men as before. Then the Church has copied at a long interval the Y.M.C.A., but the interval is more noticeable than the service. Lastly, she has had a "National Mission." Wells has written of that. But it was not, I fear, a success. It was concerned in many services with trying to get people to attend places and other facilities of the kind; and was rarely tackling live issues. The other Churches have been no better, but rather worse perhaps. The Scottish Churches, excepted. Of course, we have never been accustomed to see convocations or ecclesiastical assemblies deal with live questions. They tithe mint and cummin. But we hoped that they would rise to the questions raised by the war. Individuals in them have, but the Churches most emphatically have not.

THE REAL RELIGION IS GROWING. Men see what real sins are now. The wearing of the Tommy does not worry them. He does not mean or do harm by it. The Persian attitude of condemning all who don't agree with you, common to the official representatives of most sects, is the sort of damning most men will, in future, not stand. It will not be possible after the war, I hope, to organize men against each other, as to marrying a divorced wife's sister, when there are real

sins, like profiteering, rampant. Sins of the flesh like drunkenness, which quickly bring their own punishment, will be seen to be much more venial than the snobbery, social injustice, and race prejudice that repel the enthusiasm and self-sacrifice of our people. In fact Phariseism has got a bad knock; and we are up against realities. The best book on religion in the war is characteristically from the trenches and from a layman. "A Student in Arms." It is just pure literature, genius, and noble throughout. Its author has been killed, but he knew the army he wrote of, for he served in the ranks as an N.C.O., and as an officer. What about the new Constitution? The Colonies and India are all to be in it somehow. It is a great step forward. But I have not met anyone yet who sees clear through to the new organisation.

WITH THE Y.M.C.A. I have been long delayed owing to the War Office, being very slow in granting permits. It is not want of will on their part, but want of ability to get through a day's work in a month. I have to be two months at the buses and then two months in the trenches. The trench months are June and July, so I ought to see "summers." The Y.M.C.A. uniform is not beautiful, but it is attractive. That is, it attracts the men. They expect it to serve, and come up to you with "Hello Y.M.C.A.!" The other day three came up to me and asked me to find their train for them as they did not know where they were going. They had been treated rather well than wisely, but luckily their train was mine, and they were very decent fellows.

THE SEVERE WINTER. We are having a very severe winter. Here in the middle of March there is snow and skating as well. There were 40 degrees of frost two nights ago only eight miles away; in Edinburgh we were also below zero. However, it is to the advantage of the Allies, for Germany cannot fight on the west now, and will have to take east and west together.

MURDER OF AN INDIAN AT NANKING.

MURDERER SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A verdict of guilty and sentence of death came seven minutes after the case of Atma Ram, a Hindu charged with the murder of Harnam Singh, a Sikh, at Nanking, went to the jury in the British Supreme Court at Shanghai last Monday.

The verdict came after the defendant had been placed in the witness box and, with dramatic simplicity, admitted the shooting, justifying his action by the declaration that the victim was a "British spy" and an "enemy to India." He had previously entered a plea of not guilty.

A long written statement setting forth his reasons and quoting precedents also intended to justify the act was ruled out of the evidence by Sir Havilland de Saumarez, Chief Justice, but the man was allowed to read a part of this paper to the jury.

The confession in the box came after the Crown had closed with a number of witnesses.

Some confused testimony regarding the shooting, which occurred on February 10 in the Sikh bungalow of the International Importing Company, by which concern both men were employed, had been given by three witnesses.

Atma Ram waved the interpreter aside when called by Mr. D. McNeill, counsel for the defence. He told his story coolly in concise English.

"I prayed to God Almighty to prosper me in what I was about to do for my country," he said. "It was at noon in a hut behind the bungalow. Then I went to the bungalow. Harnam Singh was there, and three others. I asked him for news and he gave me the paper he had been reading, for which I thanked him, and he went aside to eat with Daran Singh. He and Gunda Singh arranged to go out and Harnam Singh stood before me.

"Then I killed him. I used the pistol, shown here. I used eight cartridges, which can be used in this pistol. Afterward I kicked him. I said: 'Oh, you enemy of my nation and three hundred and thirty million innocent souls, go to God Almighty, and give an account for your treachery, you deers!'

Questioned by the court, the defendant declared that by treachery he meant that the deceased was a "British spy" and an "agent of an oppressing nation."

"You are a revolutionist, are you not?" inquired Mr. A. G. Mossop, Acting Crown Advocate, who appeared for the prosecution.

"Yes," replied Atma. "I am a revolutionist."

Mr. McNeill in summing up made an appeal for clemency, emphasizing the point that if conviction were imperative it should rest solely on the prisoner's declaration and not upon the garbled and obviously fabricated evidence of the three Indian witnesses. Sir Havilland then instructed the jury and the conviction and imposing of sentence followed.

Elements of mystery were injected into the case touching the manner and means of death. According to the testimony of Dr. Smith of Nanking and other witnesses, the victim was slain by bullets of small calibre, evidently from an automatic pistol. On the other hand, as the one he used is a revolver of the bull-dog type, using a large lead ball. It is believed that the man reported the weapon used in the slaying from some friend whom he sought to protect by his testimony.—China Press.

INTIMATIONS



JOHNNIE WALKER

WALKER CO. NO. 1.

Who will be a traitor knave?
When a fill a coward's grave?
When we live as be a slave?
Let him turn and flee!

Lay the proud warrior low!
Toss him in every foe!
Liberty in every bowl
Let us do or die!

JOHNNIE WALKER

"White Label." 6 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Red Label." 10 years old.

JOHNNIE WALKER "Black Label." 12 years old.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the

Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE,
REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF
Billiousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,
Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,
Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,
Feverish Cold, with High Temperature
and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions
generally. It is everything you could wish
as a simple and Natural Health-giving
Agent.

Prepared only by
J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
a few drops sprinkled over the meat,
fish or cheese, &c., are all that is
required to impart the most delicious
piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its
ingredients make a little of this sauce go
a long way.

Lea & Perrins



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
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QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

MONDAY.

the 13th day of August, 1917 at 8 P.M. at their Sales Room, Lee House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong will be—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria, Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1858.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8415 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.15.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—672 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$67.2.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Lee House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK, A.G.
Messrs. HUGHES and HUGHES, The Auctioneers, 1777 Hongkong, May 8, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (ON ACCOUNT OF THE CONCESSION).

TUESDAY,

the 15th May, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE.

As follows:—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass Bedsteads, Twin Bedsteads (Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Cruickery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Electric Plated Ware, etc., 1 Piano in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting, etc., etc. One Yacht, Cigarettes, Cigars (New and second hand), 1 American Ice Chest and One Iron Bath.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HUGHES,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, May 8, 1917. 1780

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.
11 a.m.—Auction of Tabloids, Patent Medicines, Perfumery etc. by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

General Memoranda.
FRIDAY, May 11.—
11 a.m.—Auction of Tabloids, Patent Medicines, Perfumery etc. by Mr. Geo. P. Lammer.

MONDAY, May 14.
5.15 p.m.—Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Club.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.
Entries close for next Gymkhana.

MONDAY, May 21.
Election of a Justice of the Peace for the Licensing Board.

SATURDAY, May 26.
Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

WITH two-thirds of the German Army assembled on the West front and having more than they can do to stem the sure, if slow, progress of the British and French Armies, a great opportunity offers itself to the Russians to throw back the invader of their territory. Climatically the time has arrived when the Russian "steam roller" should be moving, and the absence of news of any great movement lends countenance to the reports that the Central Powers are making every effort to secure a separate peace with Russia. There can be no doubt that the pacifist agitators in Russia, of which we have heard from time to time since the Revolution, are the result of German propaganda, but in view of the recent denunciation of the separate peace idea by the Russian Foreign Minister, it would seem that another change of Government must precede any serious negotiations of that character. What we have been told in recent telegrams of the attitude of the Russian Military Commanders does not suggest any weakening of their resolution to prosecute the war to victory.

The statement by the Commander of the Troops at Petrograd that the Germans are concentrating "large forces" with the object of striking at the Russian capital and his order for a re-organisation of the Reserves in order to defend the capital against a foreign enemy and to consolidate the freedom won for Russia is a firm reply to the peace propaganda. It is possible to view this statement either as seriously alarming, or as being mainly intended to silence controversy and unite the people under the controlling influence of the sentiment of peril. General KORNILOFF's information is that not only is the enemy concentrating large forces on the Russian Northern front, but that German merchantmen at Liban are ready, as soon as the "ice" has melted, "to embark troops, and, under cover of the German Fleet, carry out a landing close to Petrograd." The Germans would first have to destroy the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Finland, which, judging from the result of the last encounter between the two fleets, off Riga, is likely to prove no easy task for the Germans. When they made their disastrous attack on Riga in August 1915 a German force consisting of 9 battleships, 19 cruisers and several torpedo craft, whose arrival off Riga had been preceded by a week's mine-sweeping operations was entirely defeated by a small portion of the Russian fleet. The Russians declined a general engagement with the German forces, so that if the latter had not been compelled to retreat by the small flotilla on which the Russians depended for their defence, the German Admiral would have had to reckon with the fact that the main Russian fleet was still in being, ready to pounce upon his communications should he attempt

to land troops. The point we wish to make is that if the Germans were unable to take Riga and secure their communications there, it would be a much more hazardous enterprise to attempt a landing in the Gulf of Finland close to Petrograd. A landing at Riga would mean a march of over 300 miles to Petrograd, while a German Fleet entering the Gulf of Finland for the purpose of landing troops closer to Petrograd would have to encounter not only the main Russian fleet but the heavy shore batteries, for the Gulf is known to be very heavily fortified. Some time ago Admiral KANIN, who was in command in the battle of Riga, in an interview granted to the "Novoe Vremya," emphasised the fact that the Baltic Fleet is a continuation of the extreme flank of the army, and that its chief function is to protect that flank from envelopment. We have seen it recently stated that the Russian fleet in the Baltic, as far as is known, possesses at least four modern dreadnoughts and four pre-dreadnoughts, including two battleships of the King Edward type completed since 1906, three armoured cruisers, seven protected cruisers, eighty-five destroyers and numerous submarines and other mosquito craft. To tackle these in the circumstances in which she would have to tackle them Germany, we are told, would have to send out the whole of her later Dreadnoughts, and the rest of her ships would probably have to be fully engaged in keeping the seas open to her transports, thus affording a grave temptation to an English invasion across the North Sea.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A "monster radio station" is to be erected at Cavite, Philippine Islands, forthwith. Its radius is given as 8,000 miles.

The total trade for the Philippines for March 1917 was \$26,407,326 as compared with \$19,599,747 for the same month last year.

According to one of the latest Manila papers the registration of German subjects is practically completed and the total of those who reported is 240.

When the 4th King's Shropshire Light Infantry departed from Singapore the *Strait Times* raised what it called a "Departure Fund." A total of \$6,118 was subscribed.

The Post Office advises us that uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack each parcel very carefully.

The water in storage on the island of Hongkong on May 1st was 112.10 millions of gallons, as compared with 301.46 millions of gallons on the same date last year. In the Kowloon reservoir on the 1st inst. there were 146.90 millions of gallons as compared with 204.24 millions on May 1st last year.

An unknown Chinese man, about 35 years of age, who appears to be both deaf and dumb, has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of jumping into the harbour from the Harbour Master's Pier, with the probable intent to commit suicide. The man was saved from drowning by Indian police constable No. 46.

Messrs. Dodwell and Company, Limited, agents of the Kailan Mining Administration, inform us that they are in receipt of a telegram from Tientsin informing them that at a Meeting of Directors of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., an Interim Dividend of 1/4 per Share free of tax was declared on account of the year ending 30th June 1917, payable on 15th May next.

The German liner *Princess Alice*, which has been laid up in the Philippines since the beginning of the war, is to be used by the American authorities as an army transport. She is to leave Manila this month, taking as passengers the major part of the officers transferred from the Philippines to the United States. Captain Edward Kitts, for years master of coast guard vessels, has been given the command of the ship.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

The thirty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd. today at Noon.

The Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton presided, and there were present:—The Hon. Sir C. P. Chater, C. M. G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, Mr. H. P. White and Mr. A. O. Lang, (Directors) also Messrs G. C. Moxon, C. Soares, P. C. Potta, Ho Fook, M. K. Lo, Ho Leung, Ho Chung Sui, G. Lammert, G. K. Harton, L. N. Lee, E. A. M. Williams, W. Logan, B. Basto, H. W. Looker, N. L. E. Ralston, E. Dannenberg, H. F. Stoneham, Chan Ming, K. Hancock, Ho Shai Wai, Chan Ngai Ting, A. B. Stewart, E. M. X. da Silva, Ho Ki, N. Macintyre, V. D. F. Beith, J. M. Alves, D. McMurray, Ho Chung Ip, R. E. Macdonough, R. M. Austin, G. M. Shaw, A. M. da Silva, H. Ruttonjee, L. A. P. Leite, C. S. Remedio, F. J. V. Ribeiro, Ho Shai Kit, Li Yui Kun, Chan Sui Nam, J. Dobie, P. H. Rolfe, W. A. Longhlin, L. E. Remedio, Ho Lu, Hon. Wong, A. H. M. da Silva, E. Raymond, S. E. Grimstone, E. A. Beaumont, A. E. Ascott, C. Woodhead, Ho Kwong, A. V. Apcer, Ho U. Sang, E. Edhur, and K. Sutherland (Secretary).

THE CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen:—The report and statement of accounts have been in your hands for some days. I trust therefore, they may, with your approval, be taken as read. The report, as you will have seen, states that the very exceptional earnings of the year under review were largely due to satisfactory Rice Crops at Bangkok and Saigon, coupled with a general scarcity of tonnage. It would appear that during the year Owners of Neutral steamers of the coasting type found a more profitable sphere of operation elsewhere than in these waters and in consequence of this, a strong demand for tonnage was in evidence on the China Coast and local Owners were enabled thereby to reap some of the benefits which Steamship Companies in other parts of the World had already been enjoying for a considerable time. Throughout the whole year ordinary commercial trade conditions remained fairly good except in July and August when there were disturbances in Kwangtung, which, however, fortunately, diminished down a more or less normal character. The fact that mercantile vessels of the Allied Powers are able to operate in Far Eastern Waters, practically undisturbed by the tumult of War, speaks highly for the effective organization of Naval Patrols; and also reflects great credit on the Naval Intelligence Department which plays a more important part in the general scheme of affairs than appears on the surface. While our operations have been largely confined to the ordinary mercantile trade, I may mention, Gentlemen, that our Fleet has also done a very full share of war work and as time goes on, the tendency doubtless is for the Nation to avail more extensively of our tonnage—of this matter, however, I intend to speak later.

Turning to the Statement of Accounts, you will, I think, agree that they are set out in full detail and so should require little explanation. The year 1916 has shown most satisfactory results and your Directors, after most careful consideration, recommend the appropriation of the Balance of Revenue Account in the manner set forth in the Report. As explained at our last Annual General Meeting, it is very necessary to build up our Reserves to a satisfactory figure and to so place the Company in a financial position to meet bad times which all too regularly follow years of plenty. You will note we propose to place \$30,000 to Special Repairs and Renewals; A/C, this is necessary for the same reason as explained at last year's meeting, viz that owing to the present high rates of freight we find it to the Company's interest to run the steamers of the Fleet as expeditiously as possible, necessitating the postponement of certain repair work which will eventually have to be taken in hand, General Reserve and Underwriting Account are also to be added with \$100,000 and \$200,000 respectively. With regard to the proposed Final Dividend on the Deferred Shares I would only say that in the opinion of your Directors, as liberal a distribution of funds is proposed as the position and prospects of the Company justify, and it is hoped that it will meet with the general approval of Shareholders. It will be noted from the Balance Sheet that your Directors have, as is only right and proper, placed as much as possible of the surplus funds at the disposal of the Home Government and approximately "half" a million sterling has been invested in War Securities, which will undoubtedly meet with your unqualified approval. In this connection it may be asked why so large a cash balance should have remained in the hands of the General Managers at end of the year, and I may explain, there were special reasons for this as certain arrangements which, however, did not mature, were then pending which would have entailed heavy cash payments, hence the necessity for considerable liquid funds. I may also mention that since the close of the year further investments in Government Securities have been made.

While it is not my desire to sound a note of alarm, still it is only right, and proper to refer to the new British Shipping Board of Control which has been formed at home for the purpose, as I understand it, of apportioning the tonnage of the Empire to such trades as are most essential to Imperial needs. Heavy imports have already been made into Far Eastern tonnage, including vessels of this Company, and from the present outlook it would appear that the Shipping Controller may shortly further extend his activities in these waters. Admittedly, in the present extraordinary circumstances, national requirements must have first consideration. British Companies, however, who may, by depletion of tonnage, be obliged to relinquish or curtail long established trades built up and maintained by ceaseless endeavour and heavy financial outlay, can only hope that Government assistance in some shape or form will be forthcoming if it is found at the conclusion of Peace that Alien Flags predominate on such trade routes. This is a subject giving much food for thought, however, and scant justice can be done to it in the narrow confines of a speech such as the present occasion calls for. As regards the tonnage of our Fleet, you will note that the "Lienhsing" was sold at what can only be considered a very handsome profit, while the first of the two new steamers now being built by the Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., viz, the "Kwaiang" will be handed over to us almost immediately and her sister ship, we hope, some time in August. I consider a word of thanks to the Company's staff, both afloat and ashore, for their good work and excellent results, is well deserved. The year has been beset with many difficulties, but all have worked conscientiously and willingly in the Company's interests. Special mention should be made of those of the Floating Staff who, at the call of the Nation and at a moment's notice, have left for practically unknown destinations in requisitioned steamers. I am proud to say that notwithstanding the discomfort and the parting of family ties, there has been no complaint, and I am glad of this the opportunity of voicing the Company's appreciation of the patriotic spirit which prevails throughout the Fleet. It now only remains for me to move the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented and as soon as this has been seconded, I shall be glad to answer any questions with respect to them. I therefore propose the adoption of the Report and Statement of Accounts as presented including payment of a Final Dividend of 3 per cent on the Preferred shares and a Final Dividend of 40 per cent to Deferred Shareholders, the placing of \$100,000 to General Reserve Fund, \$200,000 to Underwriting Account, \$30,000 to Special Repairs and Renewals Account, to carry forward \$6,376,184 to 1917 account, and that the Dividend on Shares on the Hongkong Register be paid at Exchange 2/4 per dollar.

Mr. G. E. Moxon, in seconding the motion, said:—Gentlemen, I feel sure that the figures now laid before this meeting will give general satisfaction to shareholders. The Chairman has commented so fully that he has left little to add. As he has stated, it must be a matter of profound pride in the services of the Allies that it has been possible for our vessels to operate these past 2½ years on their normal trade routes free from attack or molestation by our ruthless enemy—and by so doing not only directly to advantage shareholders in this Company but enable us to contribute so small sum to British War Loans. It would appear that the War is now touching us more narrowly and it behoves us not only to yield up those vessels demanded by the Government with good grace, but to feel a certain amount of satisfaction that it is within our power to render material assistance to our country in her hour of need. From a purely business standpoint it is to be hoped that vessels requisitioned by Government receive a fair *quid pro quo* and that in view of the very high freight rates still ruling in local waters we shall receive a return equivalent of some three years ago. I for one, believe that for

many years to come shipping will continue to enjoy great prosperity—even long after the inevitable defeat of German Barbarism and the return of Peace to this much troubled world. The appropriation of our profits as devised by the Chairman appears to be wise and prudent, and it is to be noted that the interest now accruing from the investment of our surplus funds alone affords a very handsome return on our capital without taking into consideration the profit that must still obtain on our working account even under new conditions. I trust with the Chairman that in after days, if it be found that by present sacrifices we have lost any advantage we now hold on certain routes, we shall receive such adequate support from our Government as will enable us to hold our own against all comers. I feel sure, in common justice, this will prove to be the case. I am pleased to note that the Chairman has eulogised the labours of the staff who must in these difficult times have had many thorny problems to tackle and to whom a real debt of thanks is due for their successful energy. I cannot sit down without adding a word about the masters, officers, and crews of steamers that earn the money. In this great war very many men of British race have performed and are performing deeds of heroism, and second to none in this respect, I am sure you will all agree, are those of the Mercantile Marine. In spite of the terrors that infest the seas in these dark days, terrors unknown in previous wars, unspeakable in their cruelty and savagery, I read in a recent speech of a Cabinet Minister that not a single sailor, officer or man has refused to put to sea whatever his route or destination. I believe they are all made of the same good stuff, and I feel convinced when we have at length won out in this terrible conflict, future historians will record that the result was largely due to the undaunted spirit of those who man our splendid Mercantile Marine—and to them we owe unstinted gratitude. With these words, gentlemen, I have great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the Report and Accounts now before you.

The motion was carried.
Mr. W. A. LUTCHMAN proposed and Mr. G. LAMBERT seconded that the appointment of Mr. G. W. Barton, Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. H. P. White as directors be confirmed, and the motion was carried.
Mr. J. S. DODGE proposed, and Mr. D. MACMURRAY seconded that Sir Robert Ho Tung and Mr. A. O. Lang be re-elected to the Board of Directors and the motion was carried.
Mr. Ho Fook proposed, and Mr. L. N. LEE seconded, that Messrs Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors, and the motion was carried.

THE CHAIRMAN announced that the dividend warrants were ready and the meeting terminated.

THE SUPREME COURT.

APPLICATION FOR REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

UNION WATER BOAT CO., LTD.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, Mr. F. H. Sharp, K.C., made an application for the reduction of the capital of the Union Water Boat Co., Ltd.

Mr. Sharp said that this was an application under section 48 of the Companies Ordinance and he asked His Lordship to confirm a resolution of capital which had been duly passed and confirmed by a special resolution at an extraordinary meeting of the Union Water Boat Company Limited. The Company was incorporated in 1905 with a nominal capital of 50,000 shares at \$10 per share or a nominal capital of \$500,000, of which 27,723 shares had been issued. The remaining 22,277 old had not been issued. The scheme was that the issued capital should be reduced by returning \$3 per share, making the nominal value per share \$7. The unissued capital of the Company would remain unchanged. The method of reduction under section 47 with which they had to comply, was under sub-section (c).

Mr. Sharp said that the capital was in excess of the requirements of the Company. With regard to the creditors an order dated April 27 of this year, made by His Lordship, settled the list of creditors and there is on the file another affidavit, made by Mr. S. H. Döllwell, showing that all the creditors had been paid.

An advertisement stating that application was to be made had appeared in the *Gazette* and other papers.

His Lordship granted the application.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A CHARGE OF MURDER.

A Chinese farmer named Yan Chun was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning on a charge of feloniously, and with malice aforethought, killing and murdering a Chinese woman named Tang Yee Kiu, at Kang Mun Han, New Territory, on the 6th instant.

The defendant pleaded not guilty and on the application of Sergeant Murphy, the defendant was formally remanded for a week.

THE POLICE RESERVE CASE.

Mr. J. R. Wood, Senior Magistrate, gave his decision yesterday afternoon in the re-heard case in which Police Reservist No. 185 had been sentenced to seven days' hard labour on four different charges of neglect of duty. Mr. Leo D'Almada, Solicitor for defendant, had contended that his client could neither be charged nor convicted under the Police Preservation Ordinance, as he was not affected by the Proclamation governing the Police Reserve.

Mr. Wood stated that after careful consideration of the Proclamation, referred to by Mr. D'Almada, he had decided to take the view of Mr. Eldon Potter (who had contested Mr. D'Almada's point) i.e., that whilst the Proclamation conferred certain privileges on all members of the force of the Police Reserve, it also made them liable to the penalty section of the Police Preservation Ordinance, which had never previously been questioned.

Mr. Wood added that as the defendant had been in Court several times and had probably experienced considerable anxiety, he would not sentence him to imprisonment, but merely impose a fine of \$15, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour.

Mr. D'Almada then asked His Worship to state a case for the higher Court.

Mr. Wood consented to do so.

AN UNFORTUNATE BOATMAN.

A Chinese boatman, charged with the unlawful possession of thirty revolvers, without a permit from the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police, was brought before Mr. Melbourne this morning.

In answer to the charge the defendant explained that he had been employed by a man to go out to the *Siberia Maru* and take delivery of a box, which the stranger instructed him to bring ashore. The defendant, following his instructions, and brought the box ashore. In Connaught Road Central he was stopped by an Indian Sergeant, who opened the box and discovered it to contain thirty revolvers. The defendant was then taken into Police custody.

After hearing further evidence His Worship imposed a fine of \$100, or in default of payment, sentenced the defendant to three months' hard labour, and ordered that the revolvers be forfeited.

THREE FIREMAN ON A SPREE.

Three Japanese firemen on the *Saga Maru* were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning with being drunk and disorderly last night in Wanchai, and also with damaging property in the Ying Lee restaurant to the extent of seven dollars.

All three defendants pleaded guilty to the charge and each was fined ten dollars, and ordered to pay one dollar compensation to the proprietor of the restaurant.

THE DANGER ZONE.

TRAVEL BY WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary informs us that the regulations published in the *Gazette* of the 13th April have been rescinded, the following regulation being substituted:—
"Women and children may not travel through the danger zones except by permission of the Governor which will not be given except in cases of great urgency. This regulation does not apply to women and children of other than British nationality who travel by other than British ships."

A HONGKONG SOLICITOR KILLED IN ACTION.

We regret to see among the killed in a casualty list printed in the *Times Weekly* of March 9th the name of Second-Lieutenant R. A. Stokes, of the Yorkshire Light Infantry. The deceased, who was the son of the late Mr. R. S. Stokes and Mrs. Stokes, was a solicitor with the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston in Hongkong when the war broke out and left for Home to volunteer for service at the front quite early in the war. The news of his death will be learnt with deep regret by the many friends he made during his short sojourn in Hongkong. A photograph of him appears in the *Illustrated London News* of March 17th among "officers on the roll of honour."

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North American Line. For Victoria, Seattle and Tacoma, via
Shanghai, Manila, Nagasaki, Moji,
Kobe and Yokohama.
"PANAMA MARU".....Friday, 11th May, at 1 p.m.
"MANILA MARU".....Wednesday, 23rd May, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Aring and Takao, via
Swatow and Amoy.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 10th May, at 8 a.m.
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 13th May, at Noon.
"JOSHIN MARU".....Monday, 14th May, at 8 a.m.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SCOTXIP WHARF,
near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone
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SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed
to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,
Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,
calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore,
Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers
take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan
and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....May 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....May 10, at 4 p.m.
NEWGUANG via TSINGTAO &
WEIHAIWEI.....Szechuen.....May 11, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....Anhui.....May 13, Daylight.
HANKOW.....Lian.....May 15, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....Szechuen.....May 18, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....Taining.....May 10, at Noon.
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MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhu", "Taming" & "Tea"
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-
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SHANGHAI LINE. "Yingchow", "Shantung", "Sinkiang" and "Szechuen", with
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maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving
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on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers
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FOR STRAITS TO SAIL
SHANGHAI.....WOSANG.....FRIDAY, May 11, Daylight.
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....SATURDAY, May 12, at Noon.
MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, May 19, at 3 p.m.
MANILA.....TAISANG.....SATURDAY, May 26, at 3 p.m.
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling
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Returners from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently
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These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with
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SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton
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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,
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HAIKONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,
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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan,
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TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between
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Under Straits Government Passenger Regulations. All European Passengers,
leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at
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defective circulation, nervous prostration, or other ailments, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration,
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harrowing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints,
hysteria, headache, boring, boring sensations, wasting emaciation, consumption, night sweats, muddy,
high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and
exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency by
which we are afflicted on every hand, but can only be successfully combated by the use of this
wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the
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imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless.
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HAIKONG.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....FRIDAY, 11th May at 12 Noon.
HAIKONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....TUESDAY, 15th May at 12 Noon.

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NOTICE.

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"MEIKAI MARU" will be des-
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For full particulars regarding Freight
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T. DAIGO,

Agent, The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Hongkong, April 20, 1917. 1711

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONTINKLYKE PAKETVAART MI.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN WAERWYCK"
having arrived from the above port,
consignees of cargo by her are notified
that all goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 11th May, will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns
where they were examined on the 10th
May, 1917, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must be
presented in writing within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN L.I.N.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 6, 1917. 1773

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

OWING to an Outbreak of Fire on
board this vessel a GENERAL
AVERAGE contribution of 3 per cent
will be collected.
It is required that the General Average
Bond be signed and de- signed before
countersignature of B. of Lading can
be given.

For further particulars apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents for
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
Owners of the "Shire" Line of Steamers.
Hongkong, April 26, 1917. 1734

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
AND MANILA

THE Steamship
"SIBERIA MARU"
The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified to send in their Bills of Lading
for countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered on WED-
NESDAY, 9th May, at 5 p.m. will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense,
and delivery must then be taken from the
Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on MON-
DAY, 14th May, at 6 p.m.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.

No claims will be recognised after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged Cargo will be
landed into the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on 14th May,
at 10 a.m.
No Claims will be recognised if filed
after the 23rd May, 1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917. 1774

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA
COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"CARNARVONSHIRE"
having arrived Consignees of Cargo by her
are hereby informed that all Goods are
being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from
the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 14th May,
at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns where
they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard
& Douglas on 14th May, at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must be
presented within 10 days of arrival other-
wise they will not be recognised.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us
in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917. 1775

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS
OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 CTS. (Cash) per Copy.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer | Tons & Speed | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| SIBERIA MARU | 18,000-18 knots | Sat., 12th May |
| TENYO MARU | 22,000-21 knots | Wed., 23rd May |
| NIPPON MARU | 11,000-15 knots | Thurs., 14th June |
| SHINYO MARU | 22,000-27 knots | Tues., 19th June |
| PERSIA MARU | 9,000-14 knots | Tues., 3rd July |
| KOREA MARU | 18,000-18 knots | Sat., 14th July |

First Class to London = G\$348. (471-10.0) Return G\$608. (2129)
" " " San Francisco G\$250. " " G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail
Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Saltina Cruz,
Bahia, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso,
Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer Tons & Speed Sailing

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.

Telephone 291.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT
TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION | STEAMERS | Displacement | SAILING DATE |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEAT- TLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGOYA & YOKOHAMA | "KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. Shirai | Tons 12,500 | FRIDAY, 8th June, at Noon |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "TANGO MARU" Capt. Soyeda | Tons 12,500 | FRIDAY, 18th May at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & KOBE | "KOMO MARU" Capt. Imazu | Tons 18,000 | THURSDAY, 17th May at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "KASHIMA MARU" Capt. Tozawa | Tons 21,000 | MONDAY, 21st May at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE | "TENSIN MARU" Capt. Taniguchi | Tons 8,000 | WEDNESDAY, 16th May |

LONDON via SINGAPORE,
MALACCA, PENANG,
COLOMBO, DELAGOA
BAY, CAPE TOWN AND
MADEIRA
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE
via MANILA, THURS-
DAY ISLAND, TOWNS-
VILLE AND BRISBANE
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE,
PENANG & BANGGONG.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE,
MALACCA AND COLOMBO

§ Wireless Telegraphy

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY.)

NEW YORK via MANILA,
SAN FRANCISCO,
PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 222 & 223.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the deceased),

SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including—
1 Large Carpet, size 18' x 14' original cost \$245 good condition.
Also
A number of lots of provisions and 20 lbs. tins.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1575

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the deceased),

SATURDAY,

the 12th May, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

170 DRUMS WHITE PAINT

And 170 KEES RED LEAD.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1575

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

BY WHICH ARE VENTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1916, £23,970,387.

1—Authorized Capital £4,000,000

2—Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

3—First Fund £3,337,047

4—Life & Annuity Funds £17,567,590

5—Sinking Fund Account £23,970,387

Revenue Fire Branch £2,351,466

Life and Annuity Branch £2,441,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,439

Other Receipts £476,940

£24,330,328

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

STEWART, TOMES & CO. Agents.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communications submitted to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rates of subscription to "China Mail" is \$30 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts, Credit 20 cts, per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to advertisements in Part 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to advertisements in Part 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

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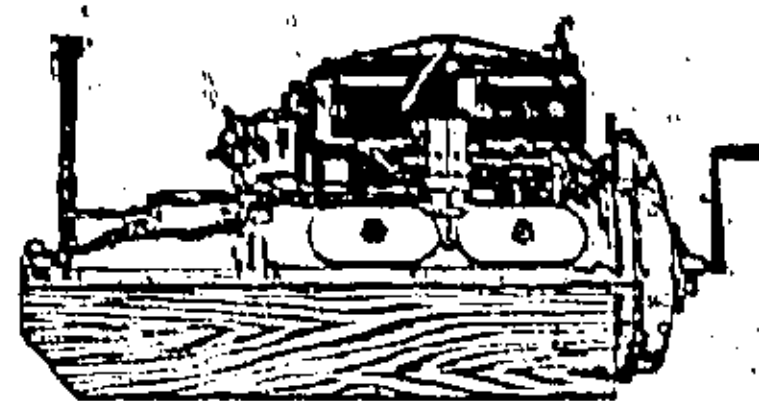
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When you think of MOTORS think of ALEX. ROSS & Co.



Largest Stock of Motor Cars, Motor Cycles and Marine Motors in Hongkong. "Everything for Motoring."

TO LET

TO LET.

ARDSHEAL, No. 119 The Peak, newly done up.

Apply to CHATER & MODY, 3 Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1571

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, two very desirable SHOPS situated in Lee House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars, Apply to THE MANAGERS, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1573

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in Kings and York Buildings, HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamers, Canton.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1573

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H.M. H. NEMAZEE, 1 Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

Kowloon Marine Lot 48 with wharf area 38,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Feb. 7, 1917.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2/4

On demand ... 2/4 1/2

30 days sight ... 2/4

4 months sight ... 2/4 1/2

Credit, 4 months sight ... 2/4

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/4

On Paris—

On demand ... 3/8

Credit, 4 months sight ... 3/8

On New York—

On demand ... 57

Credit, 60 days sight ... 57

On Bombay—

On demand ... nom.

Wire ... nom.

On Calcutta—

On demand ... nom.

Wire ... nom.

On Singapore—

On demand ... 102

On Manila—

On demand ... 114

On Shanghai—

On demand ... nom.

30 days sight (private paper) ... nom.

On Yokohama—

On demand ... 114

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ... 48.10

Sovereigns (Bank's Buying rate) ... 48.25 n.

Silver (per oz.) ... 37.15/16

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 174 1/2 nom.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 p.m.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Fai O ... 5.00 P.M.

Tai O ... 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 2.00 P.M.

Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Aitau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samsui, Wanchow ... 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Kowloon ... 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Namtan and Samui ... 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

Shamshui ... 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

Shamshui ... 4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

For Week-Days SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M. 7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Shok Ki ... 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

Kowloon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Kaukon ... 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

Except Saturdays.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the day of the evening.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1887-8-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding tide Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 6 feet 4 inches and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

May 10th to 16th, 1917.

High Water Low Water

Time of Day Time of Day

Time of Day Time of Day

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CUTICURA FOR SKIN TROUBLES



The Soap to Cleanse Ointment to Heal

Nothing better, quicker, safer, surer at any price for skin troubles of young or old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Besides, you may try them before you buy them.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25¢ Skin Book. For complete address post-card to: P. Newberry & Sons, 27, Chancery Lane, London. Sold everywhere.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Three hours ... 50 "

Six hours ... 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents

Three hours ... \$1.00

Six hours ... 1.20

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15 \$0.30

Half hour ... 0.20 0.40

One hour ... 0.30 0.60

Three hours ... 0.50 1.00